THE

SEQUEL

O F

Advice to Posterity,

CONCERNING

A Point of the last Importance.

WHEREIN

The Subject is farther confidered:

.Together with

Other Matters well worthy the Observation of every Free-born Englishman.

Written by a Friend to

LIBERTY AND PROPERTY.

DEUT. XVI. 19.

Thou shalt not wrest judgment: Thou shalt not respect Persons; neither take a GIFT: For a Gift doth blind the Eyes of the Wise, and pervert the Words of the Righteous.

Potestas Regis est Potestas Legis, potestas Juris non Injuriæ.

BRACT. de Leg. Ang.

LONDON:

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ERRATUM.

Page 38, Line 17, for giving, read give.

SEQUEL

OF

Advice to Posterity, &c.

Pamphlet intitled Advice to Posterity concerning a Point of the last Importance, having met with a favourable Reception from the Public, I have been induced thereby, and out of a fincere Love, and Concern for the Happiness of Posterity, to send this SEQUEL into the World, that they may be apprifed of some other Symptoms, by which they may with Certainty conclude Those Glorious, and never to be refigned Privileges of being heard before Judges, holding their High and Sacred Offices during the King's Life, or their own Good Behaviour; and of being Tried, and Determined by a Jury of Twelve Men our Equals, in all Causes, relative to Life, Liberty, or Property; to be in no small Danger.

These Symptoms, whenever they appear, ought to Rouze every Englishman, and excite

which the Wisdom of our Forefathers, and our Excellent Constitution have put into his Hands.

Great and inestimable as these Privileges are, and though the Contrivance and Result of the most consummate Human Wisdom; yet still, they are but the Contrivance and Result of Human Wisdom; and are, consequently, far from that Perfection, which would secure them from the Abuse, to which they are liable, from designing and wicked Men.

The Wise and Good may Plant, and Nurse up Fences for Liberty; but the Artful and Ambitious will ever labour to Pluck up, and Destroy them; wherein they will soon prove successful, without a strict, and never-failing Attention of the People upon Those, in whose Hands the Constitution has lodged the Care, and Culture of them; and without a constant, and never-failing Opposition to, and Punishment of, such Abandoned Wretches, who shall dare offer the least Violence to them.

To reap the full Benefit of these invaluable Privileges, it is absolutely necessary, that JUDGES should be, not only Persons of Great Ability, and deeply Learned in the Laws; but of a persect Impartiality; and of an Uparightness

rightness wholly incapable of Turning either to the Right Hand, or to the Left.

Nor is it less necessary to keep a constantly watchful Eye over the feveral SHERIFFS of this KINGDOM, upon whose Integrity, and the faithful Discharge of their High Trusts, the Security of the Subject depends more, than it does upon the Ability and Integrity of the JUDGES: Since, to the Sheriff's belongs the Impanelling of JURIES; who being invested, folely, with the Determination of all Causes referred to them; can, by Virtue of that Power, render the most Arbitrary and Unjust Proceedings of a JUDGE Abortive and Useles: Which a JURY fairly impanelled, and consequently composed of Honest and Sensible Men, would certainly do: Whereas a Juny pack'd of Knaves, or Fools, or both, would be susceptible of the most Infamous Dictates, and ready to accomplish the most Iniquitous Schemes of a corrupt Villain, arrayed in Scarlet and Ermine.

Thus then the Necessity appears of the most vigilant Attention to the Conduct of Those, who are intrusted with the Management of these vast Privileges; as also of severely punishing every Delinquent, whether Judge, Sheriff, or Agent under them; who shall be detected, either in perverting Justice, or in being any wise instrumental in so base a Crime. B 2 And

And though these my Endeavours are defigned for the Benefit of Posterity, yet I cannot forbear, notwithstanding the flourishing State of Virtue in this Age, and the shining Examples of Moderation, Impartiality, and Integrity, which at this Time adorn the Seats of Justice; to recommend, even to my Cotemporaries, the same strict Attention to the Conduct of Judges, fince within the Memory of many still living, two Men, who had gained no Honour at the Bar, and were totally unqualified for the Station, found means to creep up to and difgrace the BENCH. Of the Unfitness of both these Gentlemen many Instances might be produced: I shall mention but one, which one of these grave Sages furnished, and which may divert as well as furprize the Reader, and convince him how necessary it is to keep a watchful Eye upon the Bench, in good as well as in bad Times.

One Seffions at the Old Baily, there happened to be a much greater Number of Prifoners to be tried than had been for many preceding Seffions; the Number was so great, that though the Business of that Court was usually finished by Friday Night, or Saturday Noon, it was now believed by all, who were acquainted with the Proceedings there, that it was impossible to finish the Business depending before Monday Night, or Tuesday Morning. It was the Turn of this Judge to assist

the Lord Mayor at that Time. He had fixed Saturday for a Trip to his Country House, with which the Duty of his Office, and the Business of the Public, unhappily interfered; hereupon the Judge, resolving the latter should yield to his private Pleasure, afferted the Poffibility of ending the Sessions by Saturday before Dinner. This Affertion, so contrary to the Opinions of all Intelligent People, drew on a Dispute which ended in a Wager, between the Judge and a Gentleman fince dead, of two Gallons of Arrack, made into Punch, The next to be drank at some future Seshons. Morning, being Saturday, the Judge, determined to win the Arrack, came early into Court, which the multitude of Bufiness soon caused to be exceedingly thronged; where our Adventurer behaved in so gross and shameful a Manner, that every one present stood affonished and thunderstruck. The Wretch indeed heard the Charges against the Prisoners, but hurried through fuch Evidence as he was pleased to permit, with so much Precipitation. and acted, in all Respects, so impatiently and arbitrarily, that by Eleven of the Clock he had made such a Progress, that few Causes were left to be tried by the two Judges who ascended the Bench about that Time; so few. that though they proceeded with all the Temper and Equity becoming the Dignity of their Office, the Seffions was concluded before Dinner; and the Victorious Judge retired to his Coun-

Country Seat in Triumph over his vanquished Adversary. The other Judges, during the last Cause or two which he tried, sat amazed and confounded for the Honour of the Laws. and their own Venerable Bench; and one of the Judges in particular, when a Gentleman approached him to acquaint him with the Thameful Cause of a Behaviour so unwarrantable, first accosted the Gentleman, saying, Sir, "I am fure this Behaviour of my Brother gives " you the utmost Concern;" to which he replied, "Indeed it does; you do not know the Caufe of it -he has laid two Gallons of Arrack that he will finish before Dinner. I come to acquaint you with it, that you may take the Causes out of his Hands;" which that truly worthy Judge immediately did.

Thould have omitted, if it did not prove beyond Contradiction, First, The Possibility that Persons in all Respects unqualified and unworthy may find means, even in the very best of Times (such as the Present undoubtedly are) to be raised to the Seats of Justice. Secondly, The great Inconveniencies accruing to the Public from the Elevation of such Men to that high Station: For not only in the Case before us, wherein, through the Wisdom and Caution of an excellent Jury, the Innocent were protected, yet the Guilty escaped, the Prisoners being all acquitted; whilst the Prosecutors lost their

their stolen Goods for want of Convictions in Cases where no bonest Jury could find a Verdict against the Prisoners, because the Witnesses on each Side were almost unheard and unexamined. But perhaps the Witnesses on both Sides were only FARMERS and TRADES-PEOPLE, and therefore not credible Witnesses. If fo, to be fure the Judge was justified in fuch a furnmary and expeditious Way of trying the unhappy Persons, who, for capital Crimes, stood at the Bar of Justice upon Life or Death.—But to proceed, I fay, the Elevation of such mean Creatures to the Bench, proves not only the Inconveniences above mentioned, but likewife the great Danger to every Species of Property, to Liberty, and to the Lives of the greatest Men, and the best Friends to their Country. For can any Man of common Sense imagine, that so abject a Slave to his Paffions, who is capable of facrificing the Lives and Properties of his Fellow-Creatures with fo lavish an Hand, and this, for fo poor a Trifle as a Bowl of Punch, would not, for a Confideration fuitable to the Service, oblige a vindictive Minister with the Blood of a Lord Russel or an Algernon Sydney, or any one fuch as those Worthies were, who, from the Entrance of the Normans, maintained the Cause of Liberty down to the Revolution. Oh that I could in these our Days add to the long and glorious Catalogue the Names of many more! but I fear, virtuous as the prefent Age

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is, few, very few modern Patriots are to be found of Merit sufficient to intitle them to a Rank amongst those illustrious Examples.

Once indeed we boasted of one, who by acting for many Years upon the Principles of those great Men, had not only opened to his Country a Prospect more delightful than it had for a long Time beheld; but had raised himself to a Pitch of Reputation, Power, and Greatness, which placed him beyond the Reach of Injustice. But unhappily for himself and the Nation, the poor Man, by what Fatality or what Insatuation I cannot say, very obligingly gratified the then Ministry by laying violent Hands upon, and destroying himself.

As for those other little unsteady Dabblers in Patriotism, who for a while tottering along the narrow Path of Virtue, fell into the Mire of Corruption; they lie secure, sunk in the Contempt of their Country, beneath the Resentment or Notice even of N— or F—.

I beg Pardon for this Digression, and return to the Subject.

From what has been faid, the Poffibility that the most unqualified and unworthy Man, may, in the best Times, obtain the bigh and important Office of a fudge, is evident; since we ourselves have seen two such despicable Wretches.

Wretches, for many Years trampling upon Law, Equity, and Mercy, scattering Oppression, Injustice, and Terror over the Land, till it pleased Providence to deliver the Nation by their Deaths.

What Havock a time-ferving, venal, flavish, extannical, blood-thirfty Judge, may make with the Lives, Liberties, and Properties of a Free People, we fully learn from the Annals of the last Century. Where we find Twelve Judges such Graceles Prostitutes, that contrary to the Fundamental Laws, and Constitutions of the Kingdom, They adjudged it to be the Prerogative of the Grown to raise Money upon the Subject without Confent of Parliament; Such Graceless Prostitutes, that they adjudged the Arbitrary Imprisonment of the Subject during Pleasure, and denying him his undoubted Privilege of clearing his Innocence, (if he could) to be Legal, and Warrantable; Such Graceless Prostitutes, that they adjudged all shie Excessive Fines; and all the Oppressive and Blegal Proceedings of the High-Commission Court the Council Board and Star-Chamber, to be Legal and Warrantable. The Lord Keeper Finch, who when Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, had been the Principat Adviser, and Actor in all Invasions of the Subjects Rights; audacionfly declared, "upon shina Demarrer put in to a Bill before him, which had no other Equity in it than an

Order of the Lords of the Council; That whilst he was Keeper no Man should be so

Sawcy as to Dispute those Orders, but that the Wisdom of that Board should be always

" Ground enough for him to make a Decree in

What I svoot attime of

" Chancery *."

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In the Annals of the last Century we likewise learn, How those Great, and Illustrious Personages the Lord Russell, and Algernon SYDNEY, fell Victims to the Violence of the Times. Both of them being Legally, yet Unfairly Tried before Unjust Judges, Convicted by Packt JURIES; Packt by Court-Sheriffs; all Gentlemen of figure and forfunt; and Convicted upon most Infamous Evidences (to be fure) Gentlemen of Figure and fortune, fince they were Evidences for the Crown; and at last Executed, contrary to the Intention, and in manifest Violation of the Laws of their Country; made, and defigned for the Protection of the Subject. It was the Fate of the Great Sydney to receive Sentence of Death, at the Black Tribunal of that Monster of Servility, Venality, and Cruelty, The Lord Chief Justice JEFFRIES. of on

In the Annals of the last Century we likewise learn, what a Deluge of Blood overflowed the Land; Multitudes being sacrificed to the Rage of Power, and falling by the

1961 Clarendon's Hift. Rebellion.

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ys n Merciless, and Bloody. Hand of the same Iniquitous Judge, affisted in his Tyrannical Proceedings, by Rascally Sheriffs, Packt Juries, Infamous Witnesses, all Gentlemen of figure and fortune: Friends every where bewailing their Friends, Parents their Children, Children their Parents, Wives their Husbands; and the whole Kingdom, departing Liberty.

Pages might be employed in Animadverfions upon the Conduct of TRESILIAN, and the other impious Judges in the Reign of Richard the Second; whom they declared to be above the Laws. Which pernicious Council had no small Share in the Deferved Fate of that Wicked PRINCE.

But what has been offered, concerning the Judges of the last Century, is (I believe) sufficient to convince the People of England of the absolute Necessity of keeping a constant, steady Eye upon the Bench of Justice, at all Times; in Good, as well as Bad: Since we see, in the first Instances which I have given; what great Inconveniences, and Damages accrued to the People (even in Our happy Times) from the Exercise of Judicial Authority by Men, in all Respects, unqualified, and improper for that High, and Important Trust: And from the Other Instances, we cannot but observe, with Horror, what Devastation was made of Property; and with how unrelenting

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an Hand the Lives, and Liberties of the Sub-

Having faid thus much in General; I shall address myself, in the remaining Part of these Sheets, intirely to Posterity: To whom, I owe the same Tender, and Generous Concern, which our Fore-fathers selt for us. I shall therefore, first, point out some of the most material Symptoms, which, (if ever they should happen) succeeding Generations may, upon too strong Grounds, suspect, the Inestimable Privileges before mentioned to be in imminent Danger.

And secondly, I shall propose to them such Legal, and Constitutional Remedies; which, if Timely applied; will, by the Blessing of Almighty God upon their Virtuous Endeavours; effectually secure to them the said Privileges, and all the Rights, and Liberties, to which they will be intitled as Men; and particularly as Englishmen.

But first, I premise, that a strict Attention to the Bar, (the Seminary of the Judges) is as necessary to be had, as to the Bench. For if at any Time you shall discern at the Bar, a Forward, Bold, Enterprizing Man, without Honour, without Conscience, without Humanity, and without any one Virtuous, or Social Principle, to be particularly taken Notice of, and raised

raifed to Great and Brofitable Pofts in the Law; wherein, he shall greedily embrace every Opportunity to recommend himself to his Superiors; by whose Interest and Power he is raifed, and expects to be raifed still Higher; by promoting all Ditty C. JOBBS, constantly fiding with Power against Liberty; and upon all Occasions, prostituting his Voice and his Suffrage; and, like a well-taught Spaniel, at the Command of a Prime Minister, jumping lover; a Stick; Now, for the Emperor; Now, for the King of France; Now, for the King of Spain; Now, for every Petty, Infignificant, Penurious, Starving G ... P ... I fay, whenever you fhall fee fuch an abandoned Tool to raised, and so demeaning himself; you will have but too frong Grounds to fulpest, that the Wretch, thus countenanced, is defigned for a Seat amongst your Judges; there to be employed in a Service opposite to the Interest of the People, and perhaps Destructive of all their Fust RIGHTS. Certainly, Posterity! you ought to be particularly watchful of fuch an One, and by an early Application to the Crown, in the Infancy of his Greatness; prevent (if possible) the Mischief He may do in Posts inferior to that of a JUDGE.

Confider only, What an Influence an ATTORNEY-GENERAL has: Not to enter into all the Particulars of his Office; I shall only mention one Branch, by which he may clog the

the Wheels of Justice, greatly to the Prejudice of the Subject. Suppose a worthless Fellow fetting out in the World, without five Pounds in his Pocket; and by Forgery, Extortion, and Usury, acquiring a considerable Estate, fufficient to entitle him to the Style of a GEN-TLEMAN of Figure and fortune; Suppose this Pest of Society, this Forger, this Extortioner and Usurer, to be openly, and clearly detected in a Forgery; a Bill of Indictment found against him by a GRAND JURY; and full Evidence of the Fact, ready to be produced upon his Trial: We all know, that the Attorney-General is, (for the Good of the Subiest) invested with a Power of putting a Stop to all Proceedings in Cases of this Nature, by granting a Ceffut Processus, or a Noli Prosegui; which Power, annexed to the Office of Attorney-General, may be justly deemed a Prerogative of the Crown; fince the whole Executive Power of the Laws, is lodged in the Crown. But the Multiplicity of Business, arising from the due Discharge of the whole Executive Power, being much too great for, and being impossible to be discharged, by any one Man; several Offices are erected, and Officers are appointed under the Crown, for the more easy, and expeditious Dispatch of NATIONAL AF-FAIRS; to which Officers, many of the Royal Powers are delegated; which Royal Powers when referved in the Hands of the Crown, are ealled Prerogatives; and when delegated to others,

others, are called Powers. I have given this Definition, because I shall treat the Powers here spoken of in the Light of a Prerogative of the Crown hereafter. But why is the Crown invested with this Prerogative? and why is this Power delegated to the Attorney-General, of granting a Ceffat Processus, or Noli Prosequi, in the abovementioned Cases? Because the Constitution wifely supposes a Possibility of frivolous, vexatious, and malicious Profecutions, or favourable Circumstances in some Cases, rendering Persons prosecuted Objects worthy of the Royal Mercy, and Protection. To difcourage such kind of Prosecutions; and to leave, for proper Objects, an open Afylum in the Royal Breaft, the Constitution found it expedient to lodge this Prerogative in the Crown, or Power in the Attorney-General: Never intending it should be used as a Skreen for the Atrocious Villain, and an Oppression to the Injured. Wherefore an Attorney-General, ought in no Case to grant a Cessat Processus or a Noli Profequi; but in such, where he is in his Confcience convinced, that the Profecution is within the above Description; and within the true Spirit and Intention of the Constitution; which invests the Crown with this Great Prerogative, or Himfelf with this Great Power.

But if, notwithstanding this, He shall, from any secret Motive, be induced so shamefully to misapply, and abuse this delegated Prerogative,

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ceffet Processus or Noil Prosequi, to stop Proceedings against one off annoth infaming Chainater for a glaring Forgery, wherein no one savourable Circumstance shall appear to justify a Noil Prosequi, then, I hay, that the Attainmy General, who shall do that yie Thing, will, insthe Execution of his Office, be guilty estan High Crimes and Mildenteinor, and give the strongest Specimen of howogreat Winking will have an ample Field to display his Tailent of Iniquity.

And here give me Leave to alk, Which of the Two would be the greatest Criminal, the Forger or his Skreener? That both would be detestable Wretches, is most certain: But which would have the Pre-eminence in Winks edness is not quite so easy to decide.

Thus, Paterity ! you fee, how great dulifchief a Wretch, destinute of nevery Moral Principle, may do to Civil Society, in Trast Merior to those of a Judicial Nature in And you may look on Judicial Nature in And an Attorney-Cineral, as one and doubted Symptom of Danger to the incitionable Privileges, which are the Subjects of this Sequel. For, fra Junger can decrive affine thy, falled Afsertions in Points of Law; sor by terrong Interpretations of the Laws were by a partial Exami-

Examination of Witnesses; or by Suppressing, in fumming up, fuch Parts of the Evidence, as would turn the Scale of Justice against the Party, which he shall, by his corrupt Pasfions, be prompted to injure: If also a Sheriff can pack a JURY of Knaves and Fools to cooperate with such a Judge, in his Mal-Practices against the People, an Attorney-General can do more than all this; fince, by Virtue of a Ceffat Processus or a Noli Prosegui, he can deprive the injured Subject of a fair Trial before upright Judges, and by an honest JURY; in Consequence whereof, he must groan on, without Remedy, under the Oppreffions and Violences of him, who shall have Money or Preferments sufficient to secure the Friendship of that Great Officer.

You see then, Posterity! the absolute Necessity you will in such Case be under, by a proper Application, not only to keep such abandoned Men from the Bench; but likewise to procure their Dismission from any other High Post, wherein there is an extensive Power of doing Mischief. And the Necessity of such Application will more abundantly appear, if you consider, that this Power of granting a Cessat Processus, or Noli Prosequi, is not consined to Cases between Subject and Subject; but may be extended to Cases relative to Property, between the Crown and the Subject. So that, should any great C.— Favourite Covet

covet your Vineyard, and take Possession of it, before the Courts of Justice are sufficiently garbled and modelled into a Courtly Form, adapted to the evil Designs of those, who would without Scruple invade your Liberties, and swallow your Properties; you may, by an unconstitutional Exertion of this Prerogative of the Crown, or Power of the Attorneys General, be totally deprived of the Benefit of the Noble and Glorious Privilege of obtaining Justice in the Courts of Law by an Indictiment, to be decided before Judges, holding their Offices during the King's Life, or their own good Behaviour, and by a Juny of Twelve honest, sensible Men, your Equals.

I hope, Posterity! you will enjoy this invaluable Privilege uninterrupted by an uncon-Ritutional and undue Exertion of this valt Prerogative of Power of granting a Ceffat Proceffus or Noti Profequi, till this Globe Reall be confumed in the general Conflagration. And that you may so do, let me exhort, let me conjure your by all the Honour you will owe to the Memories of your Great Forefathers, who so obstinately struggled, and so valiantly fought for Diberty, that you might be Free and Happy; by your own Interest and Felicity; by the Love, Concern, and Duty, which you will owe to thole, who shall from Time to Time be descended from you; and, above all, by the Gratifude you will owe to Almighty GOD,

GOD, for the unspeakable Bleffing of Liz berty, when the Nations round you grown under Slavery; to exert yourselves upon the first improper Exercise of this Prerogative or Power, which, if indulged without Notice, willy most probably, prove fatal to those Rights, which are the Foundation of all your other Rights and Liberties; which, if you neglect to do no Man will be able to live a andle Moment in Security. For, if a rich, infamous Sharper, who, by Tricking, Chesting and Forgery, shall become a GENTLEMAN of figure and fortune, can but make an Astorney-General his Friend, he may proceed triumphantly in his Villainies, secure of a Ceffat Processus or a Noli Prosegui to Step in between him and the Gibbet. So that, in all Causes between Subject and Subject (wherein the injured Person is obliged to have recourse to an Indictment, in order to obtain Justice upon the Aggreffor) Fraud, Forgery and Rapine will be let look upon the People, unable to help themselves; except in such Cases (which can feldom happen) wherein the Perfon injured stiall have a longer Purse than he who injures him. But this abominable Practice, of Selling Justice, savours too much of a Turkish Government (I hope) ever to be countenanced in this Country. was with bening state nifters of "Fallice are accountable for their

which the Prerogatives, or Powers of Ceffat

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Processus and Noli Prosequi, in all Causes between Subject and Subject, are liable. Yet Great and Terrible as they appear, they are not comparable to those which may ensue, upon an unconstitutional and undue Exertion of them, in Causes relative to Property between the Crown and the Subject.

For, in the first Instance, by a proper Application to the Crown, or even to the Administration, in good or in tolerable Times; a Cessat Processus, or a Noli Prosequi, improperly granted, may be recalled, and the Attorney-General dismissed for his ill Behaviour in his Office; and the injured Person left in Possession of the full Benefit of his Remedy at Law.

But, in the last Instance, he would be without any Remedy, except an Application to the Legislature; and, without their Assistance; he would be absolutely deprived of his undoubted Right of bringing his Cause into the Courts of Law by Indistment, to be determined before the Judges by a Jury; where, and in which Manner, all Causes that are brought to an Issue, in this happy Land, must be heard and determined; saving such as are determined in Chancery, where the Great Ministers of Justice are accountable for their Conduct; and saving Appeals to the House of Lords, whose Decisions have ever been, and,

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I am persuaded, ever will be, conformable to the strictest Honour and Equity.

But before I dismiss this Point, I cannot forbear recommending one Possibility more to your most careful Observation, by which you may know the Unsitness of a Man for the High Office of a Judge. What I recommend to your most careful Observation, is so far removed from a Probability of ever happening, that there is but a bare Possibility of it: However, that bare Possibility is a sufficient Motive and Justification to me, for putting you upon your strongest Guard.

Observe therefore, most attentively observe. whether those who are Council for the Crown against the Subject in a Cause, and in which Cause, perhaps, the JUDGE, the JURY, and the WITNESSES, shall be all Gentlemen of figure and fortune, dependant and expectant upon the C_t; in order to soften the injured Subject, and, as much as possible, to fatisfy him, and all, whose Ears his Case shall reach, with the meer Form of a Trial; and make him (and all whom it may concern, and it will concern all) Easy under the Hardships. he may receive from such a Judicature; shall wantonly and impudently boast in open Court, and in the Face of the Sun, as if it were a great and extraordinary Act of Grace and Favour in the Prince, who shall then reign, to fuffer

Affer a Caufe, wherein he shall be concerned. to be brought into a Court of Law, there to be determined by a fair Trial (as he may call h) when, with the wet Pinger of his Actorney General, or with a Dash of that Officer's Pen, he might put an End to all Proceedings The Man who shall be Impudent enough, to represent this as a Great and Extraordinary Act of Grace and Favour, must certainly be a Defeendant of the Illustrious Family of the unembarraffed Countenances. For this would Be to fay, that the King may feize the Propers by of the Subject; and if (to pave the Way to the Recovery of his Right) he should indict one, or more of the Persons employed upon that Occasion, for any Violence or Offence Indictable; the King may, by a Noli Profequit but an absolute End to the Caufe. 2 sot finises Caufe, perhaps, the Junea, the Juny, and

Polition more narrowly.

Would not this be, in Effect, setting up a Dispensing Power? Would not such an unconfitutional Exercion of this Prerogative of the Crown, or Power of the Attorney-General, tend to destroy all Law and Justice; and expose the Properties, if not the Lives of the People, to the arbitrary Will and Pleasure of the King?—In this Case, Russians would never be wanting, to seize the Property of the Subject; and to keep Possession of it by Force and

and Violence. Then the Properties of the whole Nation, would (in Effect) be the fole Property of the Crown, and the People of England would be, not the Subjects, but the Slaves of their Kings.—A Condition to Abject and Vile, your Virtuous and Valiant Forefathers formed and abhorred; and therefore, to avoid it, they waded (with some few Intermissions) in Blood, from the Days of the first William, down to those of the last of that Name.

But let us farther enquire, Where would be, or in what would confift, the Great and Extraordinary Grace and Favour, of not exerting this Prerogative or Power, in a Caufe relative to Property, depending between the Crown and the Subject, and suffering the Law to take its Course?

What! would the not Abusing this vast Prerogative, or Power, invested, for the Security, Peace and Happiness of the Subject, and for these Purposes only, and for no other, be such a Great and Extraordinary Act of Grace and Pavour? Would not the unconstitutional Exertion of this Prerogative or Power, be rather a Breach of the Royal Trast, and of the Coronation Oath? An Act of Injustice—of Violence—of Oppression—and of Tyranny? Would not such a Deed be an Instringement of Magna Charta, of the Bill of Rights, and of the Act of Settlement? or at least, quite contrary

contrary to the True Spirit and Meaning of those Essential and Fundamental Laws; which ought, like the Laws of the Medes and Perhans, not to alter? Had fuch a Compliment been made by the Sycophants of Rome to Caligula or Nero, they would have blushed at Flattery fo absurd, gross and fulsom. Would it be fuch a Great and Extraordinary Act of Grace and Favour, for any one of the limited. circumscribed, tied down Monarchs of this Free Nation, to refrain from such a shameful Abuse of Power; as an Absolute Prince, endowed with a fingle Grain of Goodness, could not prevail upon himself to commit amongst his Slaves? Such a shameful Abuse of Power, as was never practifed, nor attempted by the Worst of the English Tyrants, whom your Forefathers wisely and justly Deposed, for daring to invade their other Rights and Liberties. Good Heaven! what kind of Heart must inhabit the Breast of that unnatural Monster, whose unparallel'd Wickedness is capable so much as to fuggeft, that to fuffer the Subject to profecute the Agents of the Crown in the Courts of Law, in order to recover his Right, and proceed to a Trial, which is his undoubted Privilege, derived to him from his Saxon Ancestors, and not to endeavour to stop all Proceedings at Law by a Noli Profequi, is a Great and Extraordinary Act of Grace and Favour?

But I cannot yevdifmis this Pretty Position. Give me leave then to ask, Whether Princes, even the most absolute, can abuse any one Royal Prerogative or Power, without violating both the Laws of God and Nature? If they cannot; then the not abusing any one Prerogative or Power, cannot be deemed a Great and Extraordinary Act of Grace and Favour.

First, by the Laws of God, they are strictly obliged to treat their People with all imaginable Tenderness and Humanity; to protect them from all Wrong and Injury, and to promote, upon all Occasions, to the utmost of their Power and Ability, their Welfare. That this is the Law of God, is evident from fevetal Passages in Holy Writ; especially in the New Testament; where St Paul, in the xiiith Chapter of his Epistle to the Romans, directing his Disciples to be " subject to the Higher "Powers ordained by GoD;" describes those Powers, limits their Authority, and thereby limits the Subjection to them. For in the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th Verses, he fays, "Rulers " are not a Terror to good Works, but to evil. Wilt thou then not be afraid of the "Power? Do that which is Good, and "thou shalt have Praise of the same. For " he is the Minister of Gop to thee for Good. But if thou doft that which is Evil, be afraid; for he beareth not the Sword in vain; TOR

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"For he is the Minister of God, a Rruenger,
"to execute Wrath upon him that doth Evil."
Wherefore ye must needs be subject, not only for Wrath but Conscience-sake. For this Cause pay ye Tribute also: for they are God's Ministers attending continually on this very thing. Render therefore to all their Dues, Tribute to whom Tribute is due, Custom to whom Custom, Fear to whom Fear, Honour to whom Honour."

First then, for the Description of the Higher Powers. It is General; by which is to be understood all the Rulers or Governors of a Nation's Kings to be fure, but not Kings only; but also all Magistrates who possess Authority; when ther it be Supreme or Derivative, Delegated or Subordinate. So that under this General Description, and by the Injunction of the Apostle; the meanest executive Officer of a a State, is as much intitled to the Subjection of the People to the Powers annexed to his Office, as the first Magistrate; let his Style and Title be King, or whatever else it will: And by this Law of God, delivered by this inspired Penman, the People of England are as strongly bound to pay Obedience to the Privers of the Petty Constables as to those of the Sovereign. So that it is plain, that by this Description of the Higher Powers, and the Thjunction of Subjection to themas God, the original Source and Fountain of all Power, does not

not erect, nor authorize an Absolute, Despotic, Arbritrary, and Irrefistable Power in Kings of doing Mischief, And that this is the true Senfe and Meaning of the Apostle, is farther evident from the aft Verse of the 3d Chapter, of his Epistle to Titus, viz. " Put them in. " mind to be subject to PRINCIPALITIES and Powers, and to obey Magistrates." Which is so plain an Interpretation of St Paul's Meaning, that it needs no farther Comment. And St Peter intirely agrees with St Paul, not only in his Description of the Higher Powers, but in his Limitations to their Authority, thereby limiting the Subjection to them; " Sub-" mit yourselves, (says he) to every Ordinance " of Man," (not only to every Ordinance of Kings, but to every Ordinance of Man in General) " for God's Sake; whether it be to the "KING as SUPREME, or unto Governors as " fent by him;" (for what Purpose?) for the "Punishment of evil Doers, and for the Praise " of them that do well." 1st Epist. of St. Peter, Chapter iid, Verses 13 and 14. Which brings me back to the xiiith Chapter of the Romans, which,

Secondly, Limits the Authority of the Higher Powers or Rulers; and, consequently, the Subjection to them, by saying, "RULERS are "not a Terror to good Works, but to the Evil," (that is, Rulers are not authorized by God, of whom is all Power, says, the 2d E 2 "Verse,

Verse, to punish, injure or molest, Innocent and Honest Persons; but are to punish Those only, who break the Laws of God and their Country.) "Wilt thou then not be afraid of the Power?" (afraid of what Power? of that of the Magistrate, whom Goo, the great and universal King, has authorized to punish thee for thy evil Actions.) " do that which is Good, and thou shalt have Praise of the " fame:" (Praife, of whom? of the Magistrate, whose Duty it is, to encourage Virtue as much as it is to punish Evil.) " For he is the Minister of Gop to thee for Good." (That is, to do the innocent and honest Man Good, by defending, and protecting him from all manner of Injury, either to his Life, Liberty or Property; and by rewarding him for his good Actions.) "But if thou dost Evil, be afraid; for he beareth not the Sword in vain; for he is the Minister of God, a Revenger, to " execute Wrath upon him that doth Evil; (and therefore will certainly punish such.) "Wherefore ye must needs be subject, not " only for Wrath, but also for Conscience-" fake. For, for this Cause pay ye Tribute " also, for they are God's Ministers, attend-" ing continually on this very Thing:" (What very Thing? The Security, Benefit, Welfare and Happiness of the People, committed by God to their Charge.) " Render therefore, to: "Call their Dues," (that is, to Kings, and to all Magistrates and Governors, their Dues.) " Tribute

Tribute to whom Tribute is due; Custom to whom Custom;" (that is, all Taxes and Impositions, laid and levied upon the Subjects, for their Desence, Support and Benefit, and for these Purposes only;) "Fear to whom Fear, Honour to whom Honour."

Powers are from God; and that all the Powers delegated to Kings, Governors, and Magistrates, are Limited, not Absolute; and committed to them only to promote the Good and Felicity of the People, whom they Govern. And if this be so, as it undoubtedly is, then the first Part of the Axiom I lay down is proved; "That Princes, even the most Absolute, can-"not abuse any one Prerogative or Power, "(which they would do, who should exert any one Prerogative or Power, committed to them for the Good of the People, to their Ruin or Prejudice) without Violating the "Laws of God."

And as to the second Part of the Axiom, viz. That they cannot do so without Violating the Laws of Nature; it being almost a self-evident Proposition, I shall only say, that Princes, being made of the same Materials as other Men are, must, in the Natural State of Mankind, be considered in the same Relation to other Men, as they all stand in towards one another; and therefore, separately, and exclusively

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clufively of all Civil Appointments and Inftitutions, Princes are equally with other Men obliged, and bound by the fame Law of Na-1 ture: From which Law of Nature they can plead no Exemption, by virtue of any Powers derived from GOD; all those Powers being limited and confined to Acts of Mercy, Humanity, Goodness, and Justice. Now, the Law of Nature obliges, and binds all Men to do all the Good they can to each other, and prohibits them from offering the leaft Injury to any one: Which Law of Nature is confirmed and enforced by the express Law of GOD, which injoins us " To love our Ene-" mies; to bless them that curse us; to do "Good to them that hate us; and to pray " for them which despitefully use us, and per-" fecute us." Matt. v. 44. And likewife,

"To do to other Men all Things whatfo"ever we would they should do unto us."

Matt. vii. 12.

This being so, the second Part of the Axiom I lay down is proved, viz. "That Princes, even the most Absolute, cannot abuse any one Prerogative or Power, (which they would do, who should exert either that were committed to them for the Good of the People, to their Ruin or Prejudice) without violating the Law of Nature.

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Diadem, and their Brows with Imberial If then no obfolute Prince can abuse any one Brerogative or Power, without violating the Laws of GOD and Nature, & fortiori, no limited Prince can ; and if it would be no great and extraordinary Act of Grace and Fayour (as most certainly it would not) in an absolute Prince, not to exert any one Prerogative or Power, invested in him for the Good of the People, to their Ruin or Prejudice; the not doing so, can never be a great and extraordinary Act of Grace and Favour in a limited Prince of this Country; limited by the old original Compact, between our Saxon Are cestors and their Kings; maintained by the Valour of their Posterity, almost from Reign to Reign; limited by Magna Charta, and again limited by the Bill of Rights, and the Act of Settlement, Surely then, to allow the Subject the Benefit of the Laws of the Land in Contesting his Right with the Crown, by a fair Trial before the Judges and by a Jury, and not to prevent him with the wet Finger of an Attorney General, or the Dash of his Pen; that is, by a Noli Profequi, a Prerogative or Power invested for the Benefit of the Subject only; can never be thought fuch a great and extraordinary Act of Grace and Favour in any Prince of the Hanover Succeffion; for whom, and for whose Family, this Nation has done fo many and fo great Things; adorning their Electoral Cap with the British Con. Diadem.

Diadem, and their Brows with Imperial Crowns: For the Maintenance of whose State and Glory, your Forefathers, within the Space of forty-one Years, have expended a Number of Millions scarce credible; paying, in strict Compliance with the foregoing Injunction of the Apostle, with a willing and liberal Hand, Tribute to whom Tribute is due, Custom to whom Custom, Fear to whom Fear, Honour to whom Honour."

can never be a great and wird-

It is scarce possible, that a Position so base and infamous, hould ever fall from the Tongue of an Englishman. One would, indeed, think it scarce possible, that the whole Island of Great-Britain should ever produce to complete an Apostate from all Modesty, Decency, and Honesty. However, if such a Phenomenon of Affurance and Iniquity should at any Time appear, it must surely be the Effect of one of other of these Causes; either he must be a Foreigner (at least to England) who, finding Means to creep into Confidence and Power, retains some National Aversion to any Connexion between this Country and his own; or he must inherit some old Family Prejudices, not much for the Interest or Safety of his new Master: In either of which Cases, he will play the Politician well, in throwing out Maxims destructive of Liberty, thereby to raise Fears and Jealousies in the Minds of the People, and introduce that Anarchy and ConConfusion, which only can accomplish his secret Wishes; or else, being a Slave to Avarice and Ambition, in order to gratify those Passions, he shall resolve, at the Expence of This Country's Liberty, of his own Honour, and at the Hazard of his Soul, to become also an arrant Slave to the Court. In the two former of these Cases, he will be a Traitor to his King, under the aggravating Circumstance of betraying Him, whose Bread he eats; in the last, he will be the worst of all Traitors, for he will be a Traitor to the People.

From what has been said, you cannot, Posterity! but be convinced of the absolute Utility and Necessity of an assiduous Application,
both to remove such Men, as I have now described, from Posts attended with such dangerous Powers, should they, unfortunately for
you, obtain them; and also to prevent, if
possible, by all decent and legal Means, their
Appointment to the Seats of Justice.

So that I recommend to you, as I did in the Case of the notorious and publicly detected Liar, mentioned in the Pamphlet, to which this is a Sequel, That, upon the first Rumour of the Advancement of such Men, you would, in humble and dutiful Addresses to the Throne, from all Parts of the Nation, represent the dreadful Consequences to Life, Liberty, and Property, from raising such Creatures to the Seats

Seats of Justice. But if, notwithstanding all your honest Endeavours, they should find Friends and Means, whereby to creep up to that bigh and important Office; whence they cannot be removed, but upon the Death of a King, or for their own ill Behaviour, by Address of Parliament; you must then be fure to keep a strictly attentive Eye upon all their Actions, and carefully to watch all their Words; not in the least doubting, that Slaves, whose natural Proneness to Wickedness, improved and confirmed by a long and conftant Habit, will foon give you an Opportunity, by some flagrant Act of Partiality and Injustice, to apply to Parliament for Redress .-" For can the Æthiopian change his Skin, or " the Leopard his Spots? Then may ye also " do Good, that are accustomed to do Evil." Feremiah xiii. 23.

And you may be absolutely sure, that an Attorney-General, who will deal out a Cessat Processus, or a Noli Prosequi, without the fullest and clearest Evidence that an Indictment is frivolous, vexatious, and malicious; and only in order to screen from Justice a scandalous and notorious Cheat and Forger; will have no Regard to Justice in Causes of Life, Liberty or Property, between the Crown and the Subject; and indeed little in those, which shall be between Subject and Subject.

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Nor is a greater Regard to Justice to be expected from the bardened Wretch, who, in a free Country, shall dare infinuate, that to give the Subject a fair Trial, in a Cause between the Crown and Him; and not to defeat and injure the Subject, by an Abuse of a Prerogative or Power, designed by the People, who originally gave it, for their own Security, Peace, and Happiness, is an extraordinary Act of Grace and Favour.

From such Men, armed with Judicial Power, expect all the Evils, all the Calamities, that can ruth forth upon you from degenerate Natures and corrupt Hearts .- Be certain, that the Will of the King, or of the Prime Minister, will be the Will of the JUDGE :- That your Courts of Law will, at their Pleasure, be converted into Idol Temples, devoted to their Service; and your Seats of Justice into Altars of Blood. If you murmur at Oppression If you groan under the Burthen of Slavery, expect to be dragged before Tribunals of Horror; there to be convicted by pack'd Juries, upon the Evidence of Witnesses, dependant and expectant, perhaps suborned, all GENTLEMEN of Figure and Foztune. There expect your Murmurs and Groans to be interpreted Treason, and your Persons to be sentenced to the Cart's Tail, to be severely whipped; or to the Pillory to lose your

your Ears.—If, when you sharply feel the Yoke and Gallings of Regal and Ministerial Power, Numbers shall meet peaceably, in order to lay your Grievances, in humble Addresses, before the Throne, which is your ancient, undoubted Privilege, confirmed of late by the Bill of Rights; expect these, your legal, constitutional, and bonest Endeavours to amend your sad Condition, to be interpreted an Infringement of the Riot-Act, or High Treason, and yourselves to be sentenced by Hundreds to the Gibbet; as your Forefathers were, by the inexorable and bloody-minded Jeffries.

I proceed now to the other Symptoms of Danger to these invaluable Privileges.

First then, carefully observe, whether, in a Cause between the Crown and the Subject, concerning Life, Liberty or Property, the JUDGE proceeds with all the Decency, Tempen, Moderation, and Impartiality, in his Observations on the Evidence on both Sides, which are confistent with strict Justice and the Dignity of his Office; and which may tend to refresh the Memories, and enlighten the Understandings of the Juny, to as to enable them to give a fair and honest Verdick; or whether, without real Cause, he shall nibble at, and endeavour to pick Holes in the Evidence of the Subject; which, though perfectly confiftent, he shall represent as otherwise, by catching YOU bold

hold of incorrect Expressions of illiterate Witnesses, or by distorting the natural Meaning of Words; at the same Time, passing over in Silence, and without the least Notice, an accumulated Heap of Monstruous Absurdities, Inconsistences, and Contradictions in the Evidence for the Crown, in order to mislead the Judgments of an ignorant Jury; or to Palliate and Countenance the Premeditated Verdict of a packt One. This would be a Crime of a black Dye indeed; and of so shocking a Nature, and of so dangerous a Tendency, that it would call aloud for Justice.

The next Symptom of Danger which, I recommend to your careful Observation, is, whether, upon a Motion made in Court, or upon
any other Occasion; a Judge, shall servilely
and audaciously endeavour to sap, undermine, and subvert the Liberties of the People,
by erecting Prerogatives in the Crown, new
and unknown to the Laws and Constitutions
of the Land. This would be a Crime of the
first Magnitude; a Crime against the People,
and a Crime against the King.

That it would be the first, is a self-evident Proposition; that it would be the second, perhaps, may not be quite so clear to all; and therefore deserves some Explanation.

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The fetting up new, and unknown Prerogatives in the Crown, is subvertive of Liberty, and hazardous to Life and Property; and, confequently, tends to diffurb the Minds and Peace of a Free People, by Creating Fears and Jealoufies; which have often put them upon fuch necessary, and just Measures for the Security of their Freedom, as have always shaken, and frequently over-turned the Thrones of Princes. So that of all the Evil Counsellors, who have abused the Confidence of their Royal Masters, and betrayed them by Flattery and fervile Compliances with their Lawless Defires; Judges, who have broke down the Fences of Liberty, either by encreasing the Prerogative; or extending it beyond its due Bounds; or (giving me leave to add) by advancing and pressing the most Hellish Doctrine of Innuendo; have been, of all others, the worst Enemies, the blackest Traitors, and the vilest Miscreants both to their Kings, and to their Country. I have went T

What dreadful Effects were produced, by the impious Councels; and servile Compliances of such Infamous Men in the Reigns of Charles the First and James the Second, a long and calamitous Civil War, during the first, interrupted the Commerce of the Kingdom, and all the other Bleffings of Peace; the whole Land being laid Waste by the Sword, and covered with

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with Blood. A Civil War, in which perished the Flower of the Nobility and Gentry of these Realms, and which brought the unhappy Prince, who suffered himself to be guided by the Illegal Opinions of such Villains, to an unfortunate, and unprecedented End.

Had the Twelve Judges stood firm upon the Basis of their Integrity, and given Opinions, in Cases referred to them, conformable to Law, and to their own Knowledge and Experience in the Laws, and agreeable to the Dictates of their Consciences; they would (most probably) have had the Glory of fecuring their King upon the Throne, till the Almighty had pleased, by a Natural Death to gather him in Peace to his Royal Predecessors; and of preserving their Country from those Mischiefs and Miseries, which may be almost wholly impored to the Servility, Corruption, and Timidity of the Twelve Judges; part of whom (History informs us) were bribed by the Promises, and part terrified by the Threats of that detestable Betrayer of his King and Country, the Lord Chief Justice Finen, to fign an Opinion, in the Cafe of Ship-Money, subversive of all Liberty, by erecting a Prerogative in the Crown to raise Money upon the Subject, without Consent of Parliament; contrary to the Known and Fundamental Laws of the Kingdom; and also to give a Sanction to all the Illegal and Viol nt Proceedings of the High-Commission Court, Council Θ

Council-Board, and Star-Chamber. The People, alarmed at these Illegal, Arbitrary, and Unjustifiable Practices of the Interpreters of the Laws, and fearful of Absolute Monarchy; had recourse to Measures, which involved them in Anarchy and Confusion, and brought upon that unhappy King, a most melancholy Catastrophe.

To fuch corrupt, and fervile Judges also, were Principally owing the Misfortunes of King James the Second. For, countenanced and encouraged by their Opinions, the unfortunate King, claimed and carried into Execution the Dispensing Power. JEFFRIES, partiticularly, upon all Occasions, urging Newcoined and Illegal Prerogatives, and straining and perverting the Laws, to the Subversion of Liberty and Property; and with as little Remorse, imbruing his guilty Hands in the Blood of the People, who calling the Prince of Orange to their Affistance, Deposed the King, fixed the Crown on the Heads of the Prince and Princess of Orange; and afterwards, reafonably conjecturing, that a Family, who could have no kind of Pretence, to the abjurd and irrational Claim to Indefeafible Hereditary Right, Paffive Obedience and Non-refiftance; and forewarned by two such dreadful and recent Examples of Royal Sufferings, and loaded with the Greatest Favours, and the Highest Honours, a Virtuous and Mighty People could heap Councilheap upon them, would never prove, either hardy or ungrateful enough, to offer the least Violation to the Liberties of the Nation; They settled (in case of Failure of Isue in Princess Anne, afterwards Queen) the Crown upon the Illustrious House of Hanover: From whom, therefore, you may naturally expect to enjoy, the Greatest Blessings a People are capable of, as long as any one Prince of that Race, shall be left to fit upon the British Throne:

As to the infamous Betrayers of their Royal Mafters, FINCH and JEFFRIES; they felt the severe, and deserved Effects of their Pernicious Counsels, and Wicked Practices: The former flying his Country, to avoid the Justice due to his Treasons, and to save an ignominious Life. The latter, after a long Course of the most atrocious Villainies, being secured in Prison, in order to be brought to Justice; was there, by the Decree of Heaven, imitten with Death; as if, the all-just Avenger of Wrongs faw fit, to fignalize his Abborrence of such abominable, and unprecedented Crimes; by permitting the merciles bloody Actor of them, to fall by no other than his own Almighty Hand.

I heartily pray God that such another Chief Justice may never again infest the Land—But God Knows.—

JURIES

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JURIES and SHERIFFS next deserve

your serious Attention.

And first for Juries. To be determined in all Matters, concerning your Lives, Liberties and Properties, by Twelve Men your Equals, is a Privilege which has been enjoyed by Englishmen from the Days of that Great and Glorious Example of Royal Virtue, King Alfred: and is, in its Nature, the Highest, that any Nation ever did, or ever can enjoy. But Juries, like the Laws, may be abused and perverted, to the Prejudice and Ruin of the People, for whose Benefit and Security they were by our wise Ancestors intended.

Many are the Methods by which they may be abused and perverted: But more especially by the following, viz. By the wicked Artifices of a corrupt Judge, imposing upon the Understandings of a Jury, either weak, or else ignorant of, and unskilled in the particular Affair before them; and consequently, unable of themselves, without proper Affistance, to form that correct Judgment; which is requifite for a just Verdict; or misleading them by a partial Summing-up, and unfair Observations upon the Evidence; or by inculcating the diabolical Doctrine of NUMBER and CONDI-TION; or by perfuading them out of their undoubted Right, to judge of, and determine upon

upon the Points of Law as well as the Facts; or by intimidating them, as JEFFRIES did the Jury, in the Case of Mrs Alicia Lisle, whom they at last brought in Guilty, after they had Acquitted her three Times successively, being terrified by the Threats of that atrocious Monster; or by the Iniquitous and Hellish Doctrine of Innuendo, &c. &c.

They may likewise be abused and perverted by scandalously packing Juries; of which detestable Practice, former Times surnish several Instances, which having proved no less destructive to the Authors of that Devilish Practice, than to the Subject, it is not impossible (if in any of your Days, impious Men should again bear Sway) that in order to elude the Stroke of Justice, impending over the Heads of Sheriffs, and their Accomplices, for that Heinous Crime; Ways may be invented to draw in the injured Subjects to pack a Jury against themselves.

How many Ways, Imaginations fertile in Mischief may invent, I cannot say; however, to convince you of the Possibility of the Thing, I will give one Instance how it may be done.

I am as unwilling to suspect your Duty and Affection to your Princes, as I am your Zeal and Attachment to your Rights and Liberties. I cannot, therefore, but believe, that in a Contest between the Crown and any of You;

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you would rather endeavour to obtain Redress, by the more gentle and respectful Method of an Humble; and Dutiful Petition to the Throne, than by an immediate Application to the Courts of Law. And it is not unlikely, that you may, in Hopes of adding the greater Weight to your Petition; procure to it, all the Hands of Gentlemen of indisputable Honour and Integrity, within the Bounds of a whole County.

I cannot therefore but caution you, that this Method may, by the fly Artifices of the dirty Engines of a Court, be turned to your Prejudice, and even to the Ruin of your Caufe; by converting this Inftance of your Duty and Affection, into the Means of making you, in Effect, the Packers of a Jury against yourfelves. For should the Number of Gentlemen of indisputable Honour and Integrity, who shall fign your Petition, be so great, that there will not be enough left, who shall not have figned it to make a fury; the Agents of the Crown, may legally object to every one of them, as a Party in the Caufe; which must then, probably be submitted to the Determination of a Jury, whose Dependencies upon, and Expectations from a Court, will render them, if not in Law, yet in Reason, and in the Nature of Things, less fit to discharge the High Trust of a Jury, than those Gentlemen of Indisputable Honour and Integrity, against whom no other Objection

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Objection can lie, than that of having figned the Petition.

Nor is it impossible that they, whose only Merit consists in a Readiness to embark in any Mischief against the People, and in a quick Invention how to injure and betray them, may, with a View to draw you in, thus to be the Packers of a Jury against yourselves, and also to Stave off a disagreeable Trial; devise a Scheme which I shall presently mention.

Indeed, directly to advise a Number of People, (with so infamous a Design) to Petition the Throne, is what they may choose to avoid, provided they can contrive a Way to induce the People to do it of themfelves.

But suppose a Case, Wherein a great and Favourite Subject shall be the Aggressor, and shall Trespass upon the Rights of a Number of True-born Englishmen; may not some mean, sly Tool, of that Great and Favourite Subject, naturally think; that it a Petition were to be presented to, and rejected by that Great Personage, such a Spirit might be raised, by the Slight and Contempt shewn upon that Occasion, as would excite the injured Subjects to sly instantly for Redress to the common Father of the People; with a Petition signed by All the Gentlemen of indisputable H nour and Integrity in a whole County? And would

would not this give the Agents for the Agents for the Agents, an Opportunity of throwing the Cause into the Hands of a Jury adapted to their Purpose, by objecting to those, as having figned the Petition, who shall be fittest, upon all Accounts, to be trusted with the Rights of the Subjects? And would not such a Device be, in Effect, using the Subjects, as Instruments to pack a Jury against themselves?

Suppose then, this mean, fly Tool, with this infamous View, should, under the Pretence of being'a Party concerned, thrust himself, with a Train of Slaves at his Heels, into the Company of these injured People, met to consult upon proper Methods to affert and maintain their Rights and Privileges; and after employing, in vain, every Argument, and every Artifice, to persuade them into a tame Submission to Power, under their Wrongs and Oppressions, he should at last propose to them, previous to any Attempt to obtain Justice in a Court of Law, to try the more gentle and respectful Way of presenting a Petition to that great and favourite Subject, which he could not but believe or know would be rejected; affuring them, at the same Time, they would obtain the Redress they desired. Suppose then, out of a peaceable Disposition, and an intire Honour and Affection for the great Person, they should present a most respectful Petition, which should be rejected; and being justly nettled, and warmed at the Repulle, they should,

should, agreeable to the sharp Foresight of the above Agent, immediately fall before the Throne, with a most humble and dutiful Petition, figned in the aforesaid Manner, setting forth their Grievances, and praying Relief: And after having waited a long Time without Relief or Answer, (the Petition, perhaps, being all the while bandied about from Tool to Tool, in Hopes of wearying the Injured out, or to excite them to petition in fuch Numbers, as to leave scarce a proper Person to serve upon a Jury) they should be driven to the unhappy Necessity of applying to the Courts of Law for Juffice; and when the Parties, and their Agents meet, in order to fettle a fury, most, or all of those Gentlemen of indisputable Honour and Integrity should be objected to, as Parties concerned, because they had figned the Petition to the Crown.

In such a Case, of what Sort of Men would the Jury impannelled in that Cause be likely to consist? What would probably be the Fate of the Subjects? What an Artifice would this be to exonerate Sheriffs, and their Accomplices, from the Punishments due to the Crime of Packing Juries, by inveigling and chousing the Subjects into a Plot, to make them Packers of a Jury against themselves, and the Instruments of a Verdict to their own Prejudice? What would that odious Tool, that Gentleman of Figure and Fortune, deserve, who

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should thus basely betray his Neighbours and Fellow-Subjects?

So grievous a Crime, I fear, is not within the Reach or Notice of the Laws. However, the People, who ought in all Cases, one and all, to interest themselves in the Injuries offered to one another, have (Heaven be praised!) the Power of punishing it in their own Hands, by banishing the treacherous Wretch, by an universal Consent, from the Society, and Conversation of all honest Men. For most certainly, to be but feen in the Company of such a shameless, graceless, barefaced Fellow, who would be a Scandal to the WHOLE Human Species, would be a greater Blemish to the Character of any one, than the most intimate -Acquaintance with a Jonathan WILD, or the most atrocious Knave that shall ever end his Days at TYBURN.

Nor would that Council less deserve Banishment from the Society of all bonest Men, who, after accepting a Retaining Fee, and the Rank of first Council, from the Subjects, and making himself Master of the whole State and Strength of their Cause, should basely conspire with the abovementioned, or any other Wretch like him, to betray his Clients; by putting him in Possession of all the Materials for the Support of their Cause, and afterwards by deserting them in the Day of Hearing; and throwing up his Brief within an Hour or two before

before the Cause comes on. If Westminsters Hall should ever be unfortunate enough to behold within her Walls, sacred to Justice and Liberty, such a shameless Fellow dressed in the long Robe; I make not the least doubt, that the Gentlemen of that bonourable Garb will unanimously combine to strip the long Robe from his Back, and expel him their Company; as the Peacocks in the Fable stripped and expelled the mean impudent Jack-Daw, Arutting amongst them in their glorious Plumes. And I as little doubt, that the Expulsion of the infamous Deferter, who shall thus facrifice his Clients, to his Hopes of Rifing in his Profession (perhaps to the Seat of Justice) will be attended with every proper Circumstance of Difgrace: And that, as the Soldier, who deferts his Colours, deserves to be drummed-out of his Regiment; so they will drum such a vile Deserter of his Clients out of Westminster-Hall, with a Halter about his Neck.

What I have said above in Relation to Petitioning, is not with an Intention to dissuade you, in Case of any Dispute between the Crown and you, from the more gentle and respectful Application for Redress, by way of Address or Petition: As this Way is the more gentle and respectful, it is certainly the most proper. All I mean is, to give you a Caution, that if ever you should have such an Occasion to address or petition the Grown, that your Address or Petition be signed by no more than

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Weight to it: So that there may be a sufficient Number lest out, qualified by their indisputable Honour and Integrity, to serve upon a Jury; that you may not by your own Act be driven to the unhappy Circumstance, of having your Cause determined by a Jury, whose indifferent Characters, close Connexions with, and strong Obligations to, the Court, may render Justice precarious.

These are some of the Methods by which JURIES may be abused, and perverted to the Prejudice and Ruin of the Subject, for whose Preservation and Security they were originally defigned and instituted. From which it appears, of how great Consequence it is to the People, that they should be preserved in the utmost Purity; and that none should be fummoned to serve upon JURIES in general, but Persons of clear and unsuspected Characters; and that in impannelling JURIES, the strictest Regard ought always to be had, to the Nature of the feveral Cases they are to determine upon, and to the proper Qualifications of the Persons impannelled, to judge of the Matters referred to their Judgment. For Instance,

In Cases of common Felonies, depending only on simple Facts; or in Actions of common Defamation, depending only upon Words spoken; as one Person calling another Whore or Rogue, and in all similar Cases, to be sure

an bonest, upright Heart, and plain common Sense, are the only Qualifications requisite in a JURYMAN. But in Cases of a superior Nature, relating to Commerce, Science, or Writing and Publishing; in such Cases, I say, Skill, Learning, and Knowledge, in the Matters under their Consideration, are as requisite and neceffary Qualifications in a JURYMAN, as an honest and upright Heart. Such Cases requiring fomething more than plain common Sense: Since a JURYMAN, ignorant and incapable of judging of Matters beyond the Reach of his Education and Knowledge, would, by the Dexterity of a corrupt Judge, be easily imposed upon, and missed to give a Verdict injurious to the Subject; and, instead of being his Safeguard, might prove the Instrument of The Reasonableness of what is his Ruin. here advanced, will appear from nothing more clearly, than from the just Complaint of Mr ALGERNON SYDNEY; who, in the Paper which he delivered to the SHERIFFS upon the Scaffold, after reciting the Substance of the Book for which he was partly indicted, uses these remarkable Words:

[&]quot;This is the Scope of the whole Treatife,
the Writer gives such Reasons, as at prefent did occur unto him, to prove it. This
feems to agree with the Doctrines of the
most Reverend Authors at all Times, Nations and Religions. The best and wisest
Kings have ever acknowledged it. The
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" present King of France has declared. That " Kings have that happy Want of Power, that " they can do nothing contrary to the Laws " of their Country; and grounds his Quarrel " with the King of Spain, Anno 1667, upon " that Principle. King JAMES, in his Speech " to the Parliament, Anno 1603, doth in the " highest Terms affert it. The Scripture " feems to declare it .- If, neverthelefs, the Writer was mistaken, he might have been " refuted by Law, Reason, and Scripture; and " no Man for fuch Matters was ever other-" wife punished, than by being made to fee " his Error; and it has not, as I think, been " ever known, that they had been referred to " the Judgment of a JURY, composed of Men " utterly incapable to comprehend them."

This brings me to the Consideration of the Office of SHERIFFS; which, the Powers of doing Good, and the Opportunities of doing Mischief annexed to it, render it an Office of the highest Trust and Importance in the State, next to that of King. For, upon the Integrity and Firmness of this Officer, depends the Life, Liberty and Property of every Englishman; since his Fate, with Respect to each of these, is to be determined by a Jury, good or bad, impannelled by the Sheriff. In support of which Truth, all that I have said upon the Subject of Juries, are so many undeniable Arguments, that I need urge little more

more in Proof of it. Yet I cannot forbear making one Observation more upon the vast Importance of this Officer, arising from the Opportunity he has of doing Mischief. Should he confine himself to those Mal-Practices, in the Execution of his Office, which would only affect Individuals, or at most a small Number of the People; the Laws have provided wholesome Remedies in most Cases; from the due Execution of which Laws, and the proper Application of which Remedies, such Punishments would enfue, as fufficiently to deter Sheriffs, for the most Part, from any violent, and unjust Proceedings; or if they should ever transgress, the Injured would receive some Satisfaction. But if ever they should enter into a Conspiracy with Princes, and their Evil Counfellors, to Subvert the Constitution of this Country, they may certainly, under fuch a Conspiracy, shelter themselves and all other Conspirators against the Liberties of the People; from the Severity of those Laws and Provisions, made for the Punishment and Suppression of those Delinquents, who shall advise or aid Princes to encroach upon the Liberties of Englishmen; and totally deprive the People of the Protection and Benefit of those Laws and Provisions, to which they are most justly intitled. For though it is a Thing the most unlikely to happen again; yet, the Precedent of the Year 1397 proves the Possibility of it; when King Richard the Second, in manifest Violation of all the Laws of God, and of the Land, by the Affistance of Venal and Abandoned Sheriffs (who returned none

to serve in Parliament, but Tools nominated by the King and his wicked Ministers) packed a Parliament, composed of as abject, venal. Mavish, impudent, and bardened Hirelings as ever dishonoured and betrayed a Country. These beggarly, bribed, Shameless, profligate, proftitute, and scandalous Villains, nominated by the King and his Ministers, instantly repealed all the wholesome Laws made by former Parliaments, for the Security of the Nation; and intirely subverted the Liberties of the People, by voting that Tyrant above the Laws; and changing the limited Monarchy of England into an absolute One. In Consequence of which, many of the greatest and best Men, deprived of the Benefit and Protection of the Laws, Illegally fell Victims to the Rage and Malice of the King and his Evil Counfellors.

Thus, Posterity! You see in what manner, and by what means, Sheriff's may injure the People.

First, by packing Juries devoted to the Court; and ready to co-operate with corrupt Judges, in trampling upon the Lives, Liberties and Properties of the Subjects.

And secondly, by letting loose upon them all the Engines of Destruction, who may with Impunity treat them as Unjustly, and Cruelly as as they please. For when once the last and effectual Recourse to an Honest, Faithful and true.

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true Representative of the People shall be cut off, by the False and Arbitrary Returns of SHERIFFS; and other Returning Officers, (who, perhaps, may be as eafily secured to the Interest of a Court) all Recourse to the Laws will likewise be cut off; and Sheriffs, secure both in the Protection of corrupt Judges, and a Parliament packed by order of the Court; and fo Returned, might, and most probably would conspire with such Judges, and other Evil Counsellors, to ruin the Subject, deprived of that Appeal; which by keeping Sheriffs, Judges, and Evil Counsellors in awe, preserve to him the Benefit of the Laws, and particularly of those Great and Inestimable Privileges, (which are the Basis of English Freedom) of being Tried before Impartial Judges; and of being Determined in all Cases concerning Life, Liberty and Property, by Twelve bonest, Sensible Men; capable of judging of the feveral respective Matters referred to their Judgments.

Thus appears the high Importance of this Great Officer, a SHERIFF, as well as that of a JUDGE.

I have now gone through fuch Symptoms of Danger to these invaluable *Privileges* as at present occur. I proceed,

Secondly, to recommend fuch legal and constitutional Remedies, as, if timely applied, will, by the Blessing of Almighty God upon your

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your virtuous Endeavours, effectually secure to you these, and all the Liberties, to which you will be intitled as Men; and particularly as Englishmen.

In speaking of the necessary Attention to the Bar, and the Officers inferior to the Judge; I took Occasion to propose, in case of any Abuse of Powers, annexed to their Offices, or upon the Rumour of the Advancement of those, who shall have abused those Powers; or indeed shall, in any Respect, have shewn themselves unworthy of a public Trust, and the Confidence of their Country, to the Seats of Justice; unanimous Addresses to the Throne from all Parts of the Kingdom; in the first Case to remove them from their Offices; and in the last, to prevent their Advancement, so prejudicial and destructive to the Safety and Felicity of the People. I shall therefore now only add, that if, through the Advice of Evil Counsellors, your humble and dutiful Address should be rejected and unsuccessful; it will be absolutely necessary to fly for Help immediately to Parliament.

But when Time-Servers, Sycophants and Slaves, are once placed upon the Bench; they are fixed there, till the Commission of some Crime. In which Case, your Application must of Necessity be first to Parliament: The Act of Settlement having abridged the Power of the Crown to redress you; the King being thereby

thereby restrained from removing a Judge, unless upon an Address of both Houses of Parliament. Fly then for Redress to them; lay all your just Complaints and Grievances before your Representatives, the ever-watchful Guardians of your Liberties; who will not fail, in Conjunction with the other House, to avenge your Injuries, and grant you the Shelter of their Wisdom, Power and Justice.

When SHERIFFS betray their Trust, transgress the Laws, and injure the Subject, whether by packing Juries, or by acting corruptly and partially at Elections; they are liable to be severely punished, by Virtue of those wholesome and necessary Laws, which the Wisdom of the Legislature has from Time to Time provided, to awe and restrain them, to secure Individuals, and to preserve the good old English Constitution.

A false Return, indeed, though liable to a Penalty of 500l.—(a very moderate One for so bainous an Offence) is not, without the Affistance of the House of Commons, within the Reach of the Courts of Justice, (or at least no Court would care to meddle with it) before a Return has been adjudged False, by that Honourable Assembly. Therefore, whenever a Return shall be adjudged so by them; it is (for the foregoing Reasons) of the highest Consequence, that the Offender, should be Prosecuted with a most active Spirit, and feel I

the utmost Rigour of the Laws. And as long as your Representatives, continue an unpacked, uncorrupt, and a free Body; you will have this Satisfaction, that no Returning Officer, guilty of that most atrocious Crime, will be able to escape the Penalties of the Laws; whom you shall resolve (as I hope you will upon every Occasion) to bring to Justice. There may indeed be Instances of false Returns; where the Persons returned, may have the Merits of the Election on their Side, and yet the Return may be a false Return: That is, they may have a real Majority of legal and uncorrupt Votes, and nevertheless their Opponents may, by Bribery, and by other indirect Practices, have a Majority upon the Poll. Now a returning Officer, not being appointed by the Law the Judge of such corrupt and indirect Practices; is obliged by Law to make his Return of the Majority upon the Poll, without any regard to the Merits of the Election, of which the House of Commons are the fale Judges, and who (to be fure) will be ready, upon all Occasions, to do exact Justice. So. that if he should make any other Return, than is warranted by the Poll, it would, I apprehend, be a false Return; and such Returning Officer, would be liable to all the Punishments commonly inflicted by that House in those Cases, and to all the Penalties of the Laws. For as Executive Officers are bound down to the frict Letter of the Law, they ought not upon any Account to difpense with it; and they 2/17

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they deserve the greatest Punishment, who at any Time deviate the least there from; since innumerable Mischiefs would thereby accrue to the Public.

But if, on the other Hand, a SHERIFF, or any other Returning Officer, should be concerned in corrupt and indirect Practices; or should knowingly and wilfully admit Persons to Poll, who have no manner of Right, in order to make up a Majority of any Sort, or at any Rate; to furnish a plausible Pretence and Excuse for making a Return in favour of the Parties, to whose Interest he shall be shamefully biassed; and yet, notwithstanding all the corrupt and indirect Practices, which the most dextrous and infamous Tools of Power can devise; and all his own illegal and scandalous Partialities, the opposite Parties should gain a Majority upon the Poll; he should, I say, notwithstanding all this, Returns his Friends against that Majority; or should, in order to skreen himself, make a Double Return; I appeal to common Sense, and common Honesty, and to every skilful Lawyer of Integrity; whether both those Returns would not be False Returns? If therefore a Matter of so high Importance to the People, should happen, in any of your Days, to be the Object of general Concern and Dread; will you not vigorously exert yourselves to bring that villainous Betrayer of his Trust, and of his Country, to Justice? Which you cannot fail to

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to obtain, upon an Application to the House of Commons?

It is true, that in Petitions containing various Allegations, and complaining, not only of a False Return, but also of corrupt, indirect, and other illegal Practices, and in which the Rights of a vast Number of Voters are contestable, as in County Elections, or in very Popular Elections for Cities, and great Boroughs; a full Inquiry into the several Rights and Facts, proper to enable the House to form a just Judgment upon the Case before them, may demand fo much Time, that it may be hardly possible, within the Compass of one Sessions to determine both the Merits of the Return and the Merits of the Election; if therefore the House, for the sake of Brevity and Time (which I think is the best Reason can be affigned for it) should see fit, to enter, first into the Merits of the Election, and not have Time to enter into those of the Return; you are not to think yourselves excluded thereby, from that Justice upon the Returning Officer, which is absolutely necessary for the Security of your Liberties. Since both the Candidates and the Electors may, although the Merits of the Election shall be determined against them, petition again the next Sessions, fo far as relates to the Merits of the Return, and to the Conduct of the Returning Officer; for his Offence has no Relation to, nor Connexion with the Merits of the Election; but confifts

confifts wholly in his Transgression of the Rule prescribed him by Law. Nor can I sufpect, without an Imputation both on your Virtue and Discretion, that you will neglect to petition again upon this Point, when you confider that fuch a Transgreffion is pregnant with the most fatal Consequences, tending to cut off from the People the main Spring of Liberty, an unpacked, uncorrupted and free House of Commons; to whom they may apply for, and from whom they may always expect to obtain ample Protection and Redress, under all Oppressions and Injuries which shall be offered to their Persons and Properties; and under all Encroachments which shall be made upon their Liberties. And although I have no Suspicion of your Virtue, yet my Zeal for your Felicity, compels me earnestly to press you to exert an indefatigable Industry upon every false Return made by a Sheriff, or any other Returning Officer; and to leave no Method untried to bring the Offender to Justice. For I will be bold to Prophefy, that if once you grow negligent and remiss in this most effential Point, there will not be wanting ambitious and wicked Men, ready to take the Advantage, and to advise the Crown, against General Elections, to appoint to the most important Office of SHERIFF, the most venal and abandoned Tools; and to fecure by Bribery and Corruption, as many of the Returning Officers, as shall willingly extend their Hands to receive the Wages of Sin: Who, like

like the Creatures of King Richard the Second, will return none to serve in Parliament, but such as shall be nominated by ambitious and wicked Men.

If therefore you shall entertain a just Sense of the unspeakable Bleffing of Liberty, and shall be desirous to enjoy it to the End of Time; you must first pursue the guilty Sheriff and Returning Officer, 'till you obtain Justice in the Courts of Law, for Offences cognizable by them; viz. fuch as respect packing JURIES, Partialities, corrupt and indirect Practices in Elections, and with repeated Petitions to the House of Commons, for a false Return; 'till they shall have Leifure from a Multiplicity of Bufiness, to examine the Allegations of the Petition, and the Merits of the Return; and to convict, or acquit the accused Person, according to the Evidence that shall appear before them.

Secondly, You must pursue such Attorney-Generals, or Solicitor-Generals, or any other Officers of the Law, inserior to a Judge, who shall give a Proof or Specimen of a Time-ferving, and flavish Mind, with Addresses to the Throne, to remove them from their respective Posts: And in case the Crown shall reject or slight your Addresses, you must then without fail pursue them with Petitions to your Representatives, humbly laying before them your just Apprehensions of Danger from those

those audacious Delinquents; and praying the Honourable House to take you under their Protection; either by an Address to the King to remove them, and to discover the Evil Counsellors, who shall have dared to advise the Crown to reject, or slight the Petition of any part, or of any single One of the free-born Subjects of Britain; or by any other Means, which to them in their great Wisdom shall seem meet.

Thirdly, You must with no less Vigour purfue the Time-serving, corrupt, and partial JUDGE; who, in Causes between the Crown and the Subject, concerning Life, Liberty, or Property, shall, in manifest Violation of all Justice, unrighteously and traiterously side with the Crown, against the oppressed and injured Subject; either by erecting Prerogatives in the Crown, new and unknown to the Laws and Constitutions of the Land, or by advancing the bellish Doctrine of Innuendo; misinterpreting the Laws, by denying the Right of JURIES to judge of the Law, as well as the Fact; intimidating JURIES; Browbeating Witnesses; scandalous Partiality in Summing-up Evidence, and Observing upon it; or lastly, by inculcating the infamous and damnable Doctrine of NUMBER and CON-DITION; thereby endeavouring to destroy the Evidence of all the honest and worthy FAR-MERS and TRADES-PEOPLE in the Kingdom, by vesting all Credit in GENTLEMEN of Fiaure

oure and fortune only; and in the Majority of fuch. That would be to fay in plain Englifb. That JURIES ought not to believe any Witnesses, but Sycophants, Dependants, and Expectants upon a Court. A Doctrine which if it should ever prevail, would soon generate fuch infinite Swarms of these all-devouring Infects, as would, without the least Scruple, out-fwear and out-number not only all the honest and worthy FARMERS and TRADES-PEOPLE, but all the GENTLEMEN of real Fortunes and unblemished Characters in the whole Island of Great Britain. Then would Life, Liberty and Property, become precarious indeed. Then would the unhappy Subject, contending for any of these, become the easy Prey to Power; being thus stript of all Means of Defence from bonest, legal, and credible Witnesses: Since, according to the villainous Doctrine of Number and Condition, the Evidence of an Hundred honest Farmers and Trades-people would avail him nothing, if but Two Courtly GENTLEMEN of Fiaure and fortune should receive Orders to contradict them upon Oath. Nor would the Evidence of an Hundred Gentlemen of the largest Fortunes and fairest Reputations in the Kingdom, avail him any thing more, when confronted by an Hundred and One Placemen, Pensioners, Sharpers, Flatterers, Time-servers and Slaves, furbished up in laced Coats, and riding in Coaches and Six, which shall be maintained out of the Spoils of their Coun-

try, if they are paid for at all; for then your Good and Courtly Judge, may observe to the Jury, (most probably a packed one) that the Witnesses for the Subject were indeed Gentlemen of Figure and Fortune; but that the Witnesses for the Crown were also GENTLE-MEN of figure and fortune; and that the Subject had produced no more than an Hundred Witneffes; whereas the Crown had produced an bundled and Due; and the Crown having by One a Majority of Witnesses, they ought, according to the Doctrine of Number, to bring in their Verdict in Favour of the Crown. Therefore, I say, in this, or in any of the abovementioned Cases, you must purfue the Time-ferving, corrupt, and partial JUDGE, with an unwearied and never-failing Vigour and Resolution; petitioning your faithful Representatives in Parliament, to bring the obnoxious and detestable Wretch to the just Tribunal of the House of Peers; from whose impartial Judgments, the severest Punishments known to our Laws and Constitution, will certainly be inflicted on the vile Offender; though indeed far inferior to the Deferts of the least of such atrocious Crimes, the adequate Punishment of which, is out of the Reach of all buman Wisdom and Power; and must be reserved for the all-just Tribunal of Heaven at the last Day; there to receive their full and deserved Reward, from that Impartial and Righteous Judge, whose Wisdom only is infinite to contrive, and whose Power is only

only infinite to execute an adequate Vengeance, in that outer Darkness assigned by the irrevocable Decree of the Almighty and Immutable God for the Wicked; where there is Weeping and Gnashing of Teeth; and where the Worm dieth not, and the Fire is not quenched.

The good Bishop LATIMER, in a Sermon before King EDWARD the Sixth, delivers himself thus: " I wil speak no more of " scala Cæli, but I am sure this is scala In-" ferni; the right way to Hell is to be coue" tous, to take Brybes and peruert Justice. " If a Judge should aske me the Way to Hell, "I should shewe hym thys Way. First let " hym be a couetouse Man, let hys Heart be " poisoned with Couetousnes, let hym go a " lytle further and take Brybes, and peruert " Judgement. Loo, here is the Mother, and " the Daughter, and the Daughter's Daugh-" ter. Avarice is the Mother: she bryngs " fourth Brybetaking, and Brybetaking per-" uerting of Judgement, these lackes a fourth " thyng to make up the Messe, which so " God helpe me, if I were Judge should be " Hangum Tuum, a Tiburne Tippet to take " wyth hym, and it wher the Judge of the " Kinges Bench, my Lord Chiefe Judge of " England, and it were my Lord Chancellour " hymselfe to Tiburne with hym.

"* So thys Woman was Diues, she was a "Rych Woman, she held her Lands by the "Sheriffes Nose, he was a Gentleman of a "long Nose. Such a Cup, such a Couer. "She would not depart from her own. Thys "Sheriffe was a couetouse Man, a worldly "Man, the Judge at the enpanalyng the Guest had hys grave lookes, and charged them "with thys. It was the Kinges Matter, loke "well upon it. When it makes for their Purpose they have the King, the King in theyr mouthes. Well somewhat + there was, "there was walking of Angelles between them. "I would wish that ‡ of such a Judge in

Between these Passages, the good old Divine relates how this High Woman was convicted by a corrupt Judge; and how a Rich Man, for the sake of his Riches, was imprisoned at Rome; and draws a Comparison between the two Cases.

" England now, we might have the | Skin

† [There was a Walking of Angelles between them] Angels was a Coin current in those Days. By which the Bishop means, the Sheriff had Bribed the Judge.

† [Of such a Judge in England now] This Expression implies, there was, at that Time, such a corrupt Judge; and was certainly meant of that Judge, who had suffered himself to be corrupted by the Sheriff.

of Cambyses, who ordered the Skin of a wicked Judge to be stript off, and hung upon the Bench of Justice, as a Caution to his Son, to whom he gave his Post, and to all succeeding Judges. Whoever considers this crying Sin of Partiality in a Judge, must allow this Punishment, however severe, to be most just and proper.

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"hanged up: it wer a goodly Signe, the "Signe of the Judge's Skin. It should be "Lets Wyse to all Judges that should follow fafter. bye thys Ye may Perceiue it is possible for a Man to answere for hymselse, and be arraigned at the Barre, and never-theless to have wrong, Yea, ye shall have it in fourme of Law, and yet have wrong too."

Maysler Hugh Latimer's Sermon preached April 5th, 1549, before K. Edward VIth, in the Preaching Place in the Palace of Westminster, [I suppose this Preaching Place was St Stephen's Chapel] See Folio 62 of the Seven Sermons preached by that great Divine before that Prince the same Year, and printed in 1562.

I have now, Posterity! pointed out to you fuch Symptoms of Danger, as at present occur to me, to those great and inestimable Privileges, of being determined in all Matters concerning Life, Liberty and Property, before impartial and upright Judges, and by a Jury of Twelve honest, sensible Men, your Equals, capable of judging of the Matter (whatever it be) referred to their Judgments; and I have also pointed out such wholesome and sovereign Remedies, as the Laws and Constitution of the Land have put into your Hands; which will, if any of those Symptoms should ever appear, by an early and timely Application, through the Bleffing of Almighty God, effectually prevent those fatal Consequences that would inevitably follow those Symptoms, under a tame, unmanly

unmanly, and shameful Negligence. For as the invincible Virtue and Courage of your renowned Forefathers, have taught aspiring and wicked Men, the Weakness, Folly and Vanity, of attempting the Liberties of this Country, by open Force and Violence; you may be morally certain, that for the Future, they will have recourse to the meaner Arts of Cunning and Treachery; and endeavour by the Help of corrupt Judges and Sheriffs, packed Juries, and false Witnesses of Figure and Fortune; to fap and undermine, and to blow up with White Gun-powder; that excellent Constitution, which hitherto has stood firm and unburt, amidst all the most violent Assaults of open Force.

And here permit me to repeat the Advice I gave you in a former Treatife upon this Subject. That, whenever you shall discover any flagrant Attempt upon the Rights of one fingle. Briton; you will make his Caufe the Caufe. of the Nation; which it will most certainly be. Nor can you do this better, than by Backing his Addresses to the Throne, or Petitions to Parliament, with Addresses or Petitions in his Behalf of your own, from every County, every City, and every Corporation in the Kingdom; and likewise by aiding him in his Suits depending in the Courts of Justice, by Voluntary Subscriptions, when the Charges of the Law shall exceed the Bounds of his Fortune. - Past Experience evidently shews the

the irrefistable Power of a National Unanimity in Addressing the Throne; and Petitioning the Parliament; in opposition to Ministerial Attempts upon Liberty. Two remarkable Instances of which have happened in my Memory: For to that National Unanimity in this Legal and Constitutional Method of Opposing, were alone owing both the Defeat of a most wicked Scheme to enflave this Country, by the Introduction of a General Excise: and the Deliverance of the Christian Religion, together with this whole Island, and all it contains, out of the Hands of mercile/s and unrelenting JEWS. And the same National Unanimity, carried on in the fame Legal and Constitutional Way, upon all proper Occasions, I think, must ever prove successful; since it can fcarce fail to make the most audacious and intrepid Invader of your Rights, - Turn Pale, -Tremble - and stand Agast. Yet, excellent and fovereign as the Antidotes I have prefcribed are against Slavery, you may as well be without them, if you want Spirit to apply them upon all proper Occasions. In that Case, the Difference between an absolute Prince, and one who aims to be fuch, would be only this: The First is already absolute, the Other may very foon become fo. What will all the wholefome Prescriptions of the Physician avail the fick Man, if he flights them? Or the Doses of the Apothecary, if he only fets them by in his Window, and neglects to take them? What can ever be the Spring of a Negligence so difbonourable.

bonourable, so dangerous, and so unwarrantable? Can it ever be a Difregard for Liberty? A Difregard for that Liberty, the Price of which was the Blood of your Forefathers; which, at different Times, has manured almost all the Plains of Britain? Can it ever arise from your Insensibility of Danger; from a mean and flavish Cowardice? This can never be, this furely, Britons, is impossible! - For of what should you be afraid? Will you be afraid, only to Address the Throne, and to petition the Parliament, which you are authorized to do by the Laws of the Land, for the Preservation of that Liberty, for which your Great Forefathers bravely Fought, and bravely Died? Of what then should you be afraid? A King cannot eat you up. - If ever such a total Want of Courage should debase you, your Ideas of Kings, must furely resemble those which are entertained by Children of Giants ; whom they believe able to make but one Morfel of a Man, and to swallow him down whole at one Gulp. But take my Word for it, the limited Kings of this Country, when under the watchful Eyes of a Virtuous and Valiant People, jealous of their Liberties, and resolved to defend them; and under the proper Restraint of an Independent, Faithful and Wife Parliament; are no fuch very terrible Things. Therefore be of good Courage; watch for Slavery in her first Approach, and stop her in her first Stage: For Slavefly from those, that resist her. Fearless then, as often as Occasion requires, Address the Throne—Petition Parliaments—and be Free.

But remember, Posterity! that Virtue is the Soul of Liberty, and that Religion is the Soul of Virtue: and therefore, to see a People, whose Virtue is departed, exert the Powers invested in them by their Laws, for the Defence of Liberty; would be to the full as great a Miracle; as if a rotten Carcas, the Relick of a departed Soul; should rife up, and, unanimated by its former Inhabitant, perform the ordinary Functions of Life. So that if you will be Free, you must be Virtuous; and if you will be Virtuous, you must be Religious. Let me then most feriously and earnestly recommend to you, the earliest and most careful Instruction of Youth, in the Belief of God and the Christian Religion; and to train up your Children from the Cradle in the constant Practice of that comprehensive and perfect System of Morality, which is only to be found in the New Testament, A small Volume indeed; but an ample and compleat Rule of Life. A Rule so ample and compleat, that no one Thing can be added to it, for the further Advancement of human Nature, towards the Perfection of the Divine; and no one Thing can

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be will flee from you. James iv. 7.

can be omitted, without leaving Man in a Condition far below what the Dignity of his Nature is capable of. A Rule so ample and compleat, that it is exactly adapted to the great and benevolent End of its Institution, the univerfal Happiness of Mankind; and, therefore equally adapted to the meanest Capacity, and the brightest Genius; and equally obligatory upon all. The Learned and the Unlearned, the Rich and the Poor, the Prince and the Beggar, being alike bound to the Practice of its Precepts; which forbid Intemperance and Luxury, Deceit and Fraud, Vanity and Pride, Ambition and Covetousness, Oppression, Violence and Cruelty, and all those other Vices, which debase our Nature; and have ever been the Bane of Liberty, and the Down-fall of Free States. And on the contrary, enjoins, Sobriety and Temperance, Sincerity and Honefty, Simplicity and Humility, Moderation and Contentment, Love and Charity, Benevolence and Humanity, Peace, Mercy and Justice, Faith and Confidence in GoD; the Honour, Fear and Love most justly due to Him; and a strict Obedience to his holy Laws, and the feveral Duties, which we owe to our Governors, to our Country, to our Neighbours, and to ourfelves; and all the Virtues, which raise and improve our Nature, and are the only folid Foundations of Government and Liberty.

At the same Time that you instruct Youth in the Principles of Religion, be sure likewise

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to instruct them in those of Liberty. Constantly display all her Beauties, and place the lovely Object before their Eyes; that the may Captivate their Souls; and that the incessant Contemplation of her Charms, may strike their tender Hearts, with fuch deep Impresfions, as Time shall never be able to deface. Teach them, that Liberty is Religion; the Christian Religion; the Religion in which they are instructed and brought up. Teach them, that she is of an inestimable Price; that the greatest Pomp and Splendor; the highest Titles, the Mines of Peru and Mexico, and all the Wealth of the vast Globe, are nothing in Comparison with ber: Teach them, that next to Religion, and a good Conscience, Liberty is the choicest Gift, the most exquisite Bleffing that God vouchfafes to Man on this Side the Grave; that they ought to cherish ber, and to bonour and respect her, as the beloved Favourite of HEAVEN: Teach them, that without HER, Life is but a dead Weight, and a grievous Burthen; and therefore, that Life, and Fortune, and whatever else is dear to them, and valuable in their Esteem, ought readily, and chearfully to be facrificed in her DEFENCE; for that

Farther, Let the Gentry form their Notions of GOVERNMENT and LIBERTY in general,

upon

[&]quot;A Day, an Hour of virtuous LIBERTY, "Is worth a whole Eternity in Bondage."

upon the Excellent Writings of Mr SYDNEY and Mr Locke; and their Notions of the ENGLISH GOVERNMENT and ENGLISH LI-BERTIES upon the Histories and Laws of Eng-LAND; which therefore, I recommend to their diligent study. And as every BRITON has the Happiness to be born FREE; and has an inherent Right in the Laws and LIBERTIES of his Country; I recommend to every Shopkeeper, Artificer, Freeholder and Farmer in the Kingdom, a Bible, a Compleat History of England, Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, and the Act of Settlement; and I advise them, in the Winter Evenings, when the Labours of of the Day are over, to Instruct their Families as Christians, with a Portion of Scripture; and as Englishmen, with a Portion of English History, and a Portion of Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, and the Act of Settlement; and never to let an Evening slip, without a Paragraph out of one, or other of the three last; by which Means there will be few in the Nation unacquainted with their NATIVE RIGHTS, and the Legal Method of defending them; nor unacquainted with the wicked Attempts of former Times upon LIBERTY; and the gallant Resistance made to those Attempts by their FOREFATHERS. By which they cannot fail to imbibe a Detestation and Horror of Servitude, and to be excited to an Imitation of their VIRTUE, fo far as to employ all Legal and Conflitutional Methods in the Defence of their LIBERTIES; as often as they shall be invaded. And

And that they who cannot afford to purchase a compleat History of England, may attain some Knowledge of their RIGHTS, and of the means to defend them legally; I propose the Printing of those three essential Laws, Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights and the Act of Settlement; which are the Compacts between the Crown and the People, and upon which all the LIBERTIES of their Country chiefly hang, upon ordinary Paper, for cheapness, but correctly printed, in a small Pocket Volume, for the Use of the Poor. And this I propose, because the unhappy Mortal, who is forced to beg his daily Bread from Door to Door, has an equal Right to the LIBERTIES of his Country, and the Protection of the Laws, with the greatest PEER of the REALM. And as Moses of old exhorted the Children of ISRAEL concerning the Laws of God delivered to that NATION; fo I, with all the Warmth and Zeal of a truly English Heart, exhort you concerning the PRECEPTS of CHRISTIANITY, the LIBERTIES, and the LAWS of ENGLAND; especially the effential Laws abovementioned. " To teach them diligently unto thy Children, " and talk of them when thou fittest in thine " House, and when thou walkest by the Way, " and when thou lieft down, and when thou " rifest up. Thou shalt bind them for a Sign " upon thine Hand, and they shall be as Frontet lets between thine Eyes, and thou shalt " write them upon the Posts of thine House, " and on thy Gates." Deut. vi. 7, 8, 9.

A PEOPLE thus instructed, and thus exercised in the Principles and Practice of Reli-GION and LIBERTY, will be impregnably fortified against the most furious Attacks of the Enemies of both.

Then shall the CELESTIAL SISTERS, RELI-GION and LIBERTY, arrayed in glorious MA-JESTY, and irresistable Power, range uncontrolled throughout the Land, shedding benign Influences as they pass on every Spot of this fair ISLAND.

O Posterity! These things then do, without Intermission, from Generation to Generation; and you will surely draw down from Heaven, upon your honest Efforts in the Good Old Cause of Liberty, the Blessings of God the Omnipotent, the infinitely wise and gracious Sovereign of the Universe. Then you can never fall; but shall, under the Shadow of his all-protecting Wing, remain a Free and Happy People, as long as the "Sun shall remain to rule Rule the Day, "and the Moon to Rule the Night."

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POSTSCRIPT To Posterity.

ET your Judges remember the terrible but just Punishments inflicted upon their corrupt and profitute Predecessors in former Times.

Let them never forget, how in the Reign of Edward the First, the Judges were, for their corrupt and illegal Practices, fined to the amount of 100,000 Marks; a vast Sum in those Days.

Let them never forget, how the Judges, in the Reign of Richard the Second, were, for their corrupt and illegal Practices, arrefted upon the Bench in Westminster-Hall; and how by Sentence, of Parliament, they were condemned to be drawn and hanged as Traytors, their Heirs disinherited, their Lands and Tenements, Goods and Chattels, to be forfeited to the King; and though their Lives were begged, yet their Estates, Real and Personal, were forfeited, and Sentence of Death changed into Imprisonment: except with respect to the Lord Chief Justice TRESILIAN, who was drawn upon a Hurdle to Tyburn, and there Hanged.

N. B. The same Sentence passed upon John Lockton, the King's Serjeant; and upon Thomas Use, the Under-Sheriff of Middlesex; who packed the Jury that found the Bill against the Lords. Let Sheriffs and their Accomplices remember that.

Let your Judges also never forget the deserved Fate of EMPSON and DUDLEY; who were beheaded for straining the Laws, punishing a JURY for not giving a Verdiet agreeable to them, and for other illegal and oppressive AEts; and of LORD BACON, LORD CHIEF JUSTICE FINCH, and LORD CHIEF JUSTICE JEFFRIES; and of all those Judges who have, for their Corruption and Violence, drawn down upon their Heads the just Judgments of your virtuous Progenitors: The Severity of which will, when continually revolved in their Minds, terrify the Wicked, and restrain them within the Bounds of Law, Clemency, Moderation and Justice; and will furnish the Good, with a fair Excuse, for not complying with the unlawful and arbitrary Injunctions of Princes and embolden them, whenever they receive any fuch, to make the same bonest, and sturdy reply, which the upright Judges, in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, made to that Queen, upon a like Occafion; as we are told by the most learned Author of · The Security of Englishmens Lives, or the Trust, · Power, and Duty of the Grand Juries of Eng-· land; who quotes the Case of R. Cavendish, in Anderson's Reports, P. 152, and 155, and fays, the Judges told the Queen, and her Coun-· fellors, · They were by the Punishment of former " JUDGES, especially EMPSON and DUDLEY, deter-" red from obeying ber illegal Commands." The " Queen had fent several Letters under her Signet; " great Men had preffed them to obey her Patents " under the Great Seal; and the Reasons of their "Disobedience being required, they answered, "That the Queen berself, and the Judges had taken " an Oath to keep the Laws; and if they should " obey her Commands, the Laws would not war-" rant them, and they should therein break their " Oath, to the Offence of God, and their Country;

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and the Commonwealth, wherein they were born:

and say they, If we had no Fear of God, yet the Examples, and Punishments of others before us,

who did offend the Laws, do remember and re-

call us from the like Offence." Security of

Englishmens Lives, Page 108.

I have never had the good Fortune to meet with this incomparable Book, till after this Pamphlet was fent to the Press. If I had I should certainly have given it a Place in the Body of it, together with Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights, and the Att of Settlement. I therefore write this Postscript, chiefly to recommend the Reprinting it, and Binding it together with those three effential Laws; which will very little enhance the Price. And then let every BRITON, who can spare so small a Sum, make them his constant Pocket-Companions. This little Book explains the whole Duty of Grand Juries, the high Importance of them to every individual Person in the Kingdom, as the Life and Safety of all depends upon them. It also shews their Independency upon Judges; explains the Duty and Power of Judges, and not only of Judges, but of Kings; and is a full Account of that most effential Part of the English Constitution, upon which all our other Liberties depend. It is likewife a very entertaining Book, being wrote in a clear and mafterly Stile: For God's, and for your Country's fake, reprint this Book; bind it up with Magna Charta, the Bill of Rights and the Act of Settlement, and make them your constant Companions, your daily Study, and your never-ceafing Care.